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2: Belgrave, Richard. A Visit to Sheikh Sulaiman Murshid, the Alawite "Lord." Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, Vol. 33, pp. 155-160. London: The Royal Central Asian Society, 1946.

Yale] Bj23.17.33.

[In this article by a squadron leader in the British armed forces relates the circumstances of his visit to the chief of the Alawites in Syria. There is a brief description of the Alawite sect and how their chief gained his position as semi-divine leader. The author's duties in the Alawite area began in October 1944. --Analyst]

Field date: 1945
Analyst: Beverly Meeker

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1955

4: Cummins, Harold and W. M. Shanklin. Dermatoglyphics in Peoples of the Near East. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 22, pp. 263-265. Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1937.

Yale: Nk.I0.Am4l.v22.

/This report presents data on the dermatoglyphics and palmar configuration of the Mitwali, a Syrian mountain people, members of the Shiite sect. The authors are physical anthropologists of Tulane University and the American University of Beirut, Syria. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Meeker

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologist-4
Processed in 1955

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5: Barakat, Awad. Recent Economic Development in Syria. In Middle East Economic Papers 1954, pp. 1-25. Beirut: Economic Research Institute, American University of Beirut, 1954.

On loan from Fahim I. Qubain, HRAF.

/The author, Secretary of the Currency and Credit Council of Syria, briefly discusses problems of economic development in Syria, reviews economic development from 1945-1953, and analyses current problems and possible solutions. He refers to specific development projects and the part the government has played in planning, financing and administering them. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist-5
Processed in 1955

6: Government of Syria. Report on Jazirah. Damascus: Government of Syria, 1952.

Pp. iii, 47

Middle East Institute Library: I. 262. Damascus 10/30/52.

/This is a comprehensive report on the Jezirah Province of Syria. It contains information on the ethnic and religious composition of the population, agriculture, land tenure, credit, communications and transportation. The report was written with the object of stating the outstanding problems obstructing higher agricultural production and a more equitable distribution of income in the Province. Suggestions as to solving the problems are included with the discussion of each problem--Analyst. /

Field date: none
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Government Official-4
Processed in 1955

7: Lewis, Norman N. Malaria, Irrigation, and Soil Erosion in Central Syria. The Geographical Review, Vol. 39, pp. 278-290. New York: The American Geographical Society, 1948.

Yale: E10. G132. v. 39

/The author writes briefly of the interrelated problems of canal irrigation systems and their maintenance in central Syria, stagnant water from silted canals as breeding places for the Anopheles mosquito and the detriment to canals by floods and soil erosion which might create malaria-infested swamps. Norman Lewis is principal instructor at the Middle East Centre for Arab Studies, Shemlan Lebanon, a training center for British government officials in the Middle East. --Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1940-1945
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1955

9: Hitti, Philip K. The Origins of the Druze People and Religion with Extracts from their Sacred Writings. Columbia University Oriental Studies, Vol. XXVIII. New York: Columbia University Press, 1928.

Pp. viii, 81; 2 plates.

Yale: Bj68.221

[This source contains a resumé of various theories propounded as to the origin of the Druze people and their religion. The author advances evidence for a Persian origin of the Druze based on racial, linguistic, and other evidence. A brief section on early Druze history in Lebanon is followed by an exposition of the major tenets in Druze religious thought and practice. The text concentrates on Druze communities in Syria and Lebanon with only incidental mention of Yemen Druze. The appendices (pp. 55-81) provide examples of sacred writings and beliefs. Mr. Hitti, whose knowledge of the Druze is based on first-hand experience with them in Lebanon, was formerly Professor (now retired) of Semitic Literature at Princeton University. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1926
Analyst: Charles Griffith

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1955

11: Hourani, A. H. Syria and Lebanon, A Political Essay. London: Oxford University Press, 1946.

Pp. x, 402, 2 appendices, bibliography, maps, index.

Yale: Bj68j. 946h

[The author, a well known area specialist, reviews in this book the political history of Syria and Lebanon from early historical times to 1945. The mandate period receives a fuller coverage than earlier periods. Special emphasis is laid on the process of westernization in Syria and Lebanon, its effects and the reactions to it. Information may be found also on religious and racial minorities and their relation to the nationalist movement and to foreign interests. Part Four of the book contains the author's conclusions as to the trends and possibilities of change in the political orientation and status of the countries concerned and his recommendations as to the policies that should be followed by the western powers. The source contains two appendices. One of them is a collection of political documents connected with the French mandate in Syria and Lebanon. All documents are in French with one exception. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Social Scientist--4
Processed in 1955

14: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Report. The Economic Development of Syria. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1955.

Pp. xviii, 486; 10 maps; 7 diagrams; 1 chart; tables.

Human Relations Area Files Library

[This is the report of the International Bank Mission which undertook a general review of Syria's economic potentialities and presented recommendations for a long-term development program to increase productive resources and raise the Syrian standard of living. Data were collected in the months February to April, 1954. The report is in two parts. Part I contains the Mission's recommendations for the organization and financing of a program of government action extending over five full years. Part II contains a series of Annexes consisting of technical notes on Syria's international economic position, public finance, agriculture, irrigation, agricultural

14: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Report.

institutions, industry, electric power, transportation and communications, settlements and social services. --Analyst]

Field date: 1954
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1956

15: Khadduri, Majid. Constitutional Development in Syria. The Middle East Journal, Vol. V, pp. 137-160. Washington, D. C.: The Middle East Institute, 1951.

HRAF Copy

[In this brief but competent article the author, a well-known scholar in the field of law in the Middle East, treats the constitutional development in Syria from the end of World War I to the date of writing. This period of time includes the mandate period and the endless negotiations between Syria and France directed toward greater constitutional government. With independence (1945-6) came a series of governmental upsets with the Army playing a major role. Finally the constitution of September 1950 was promulgated. This constitution, the author notes, is quite detailed and the process of amendment not flexible enough to allow for modifications necessitated daily by the changing times. However, basically, the constitution recognizes the need of evolving a political, social, and economic

15: Khadduri, Majid.

system in accordance with the needs of the nation. Whether Syria succeeds in creating for itself a stable government may well depend on (in the opinion of Professor Khadduri) "the stability and social-economic reorganization of the whole Arab world". --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Claire Nader

Evaluation: Social Scientist--4
Processed in 1956

16: Collart, Paul, Selim Abdul-Hak, and Armando, Dillon. Syria: Problems of Preservation and Presentation of Sites and Monuments. UNESCO Museums and Monuments VII. Paris, 1954.

Pp. 35; 3 maps; 61 illustrations.

Yale: Bj68H+954U.

/This is the report of a Unesco mission to Syria in 1953. The mission consisted of an archaeologist, Mr. Paul Collart, a professor at the universities of Geneva and Lausanne, an architect, Mr. Armando Dillon, Superintendent of Historical Monuments in Palermo, and Dr. Selim Abdul-Hak, Director-General of Syrian Antiquities. The mission investigated the general situation and importance of ancient buildings and historical and archaeological sites in Syria, and recommended measures to be taken to preserve and restore them. There is brief historical material about the various sites and good descriptive information on monuments and architecture. Short bibliographies appear at the end of each section. The text has been paginated to correspond to the original source. --Analyst/

Field date: 1953
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1956

111 MDl Syria

17: Syria, Directorate of Statistics. Statistical Abstract of Syria, 1953. Damascus: Government Press, 1954.

Pp. ix, 218.

International Bank: 8c. 314. Sy85. 1953.

[This source is the fifth issue of the Statistical Abstract of Syria, which contains statistical information up until 1953. It was prepared by the Directorate of Statistics of the Syrian Ministry of National Economy. The data contained in the source cover the following topics: population, marriage and divorce rates, health statistics, education, foreign trade, prices, transportation and communication, government finances, economic production, and cultivation and irrigation. This source has been marked for the MDl Syria file only. Arabic table of contents was omitted. --Analyst]

Field date: 1953
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1956